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V.—DRAVIDIAN NOTES.

English often treats *n* and *l* as vowels: *hidn ridl* (written *hidden riddle*). Similar vowel-consonants were probably common in early Dravidian. A stressless vowel-*n* seems to have made *i* in Brâhui *sîr-* (await) < **sn̥d-* < **snuḍ-*, beside the stressed development *hur-* (look) < **snur-* < **snuḍ-*; and *ē* in Kurukh *ēr-* (see) < **hēr-* < **sēḍ-* < **sn̥d-* < **snuḍ-*, beside the stressed development in Malto *tuṇḍ-* (see) < **tuṇḍ-* < **stunḍ-* < **snunḍ-* < **snuḍ-*. The change of *n* to an oral vowel was presumably earlier than that of *sn* to *st* before vowels. Tamil has the same vowel in *nōṭṭam* (examination) < **snōḍḍans*, *nōkk-* (look at) < **snōḍg-*, as in *ōr-* (examine) < **sōr-* < **sn̥d-*; an early consonant-group produced shortening in Tamil *ottr-* (examine, look for, spy out) < **sortt-*, representing **sōr-* < **sn̥d-* combined with a *t*-suffix. From the derivatives of **snuḍ-*, **snūḍ-*, **snaud-*, it appears that initial *sn* regularly gave Brâhui *h* < *hN* < *sN*, Gôndi *h* < *s* < *sN*, Kui *s* < *sN*, Kurukh and Malto *t* < *st* < *sN*, Kanara and Tamil *n*, Telugu *t*, Tulu *t* (with the dialectal variants *s* and *h*).¹

A vowel-*l* may be assumed for the root of Brâhui *hin-*, Gôndi *han-*, *ha-*, Kui *sal-*, *sa-* (go). Brâhui keeps *s* before dorsal vowels, as in *sal-* = Malto *il-* (stand); but *s* became *h* in *hin-* < **sln-*, corresponding to *h* < *sn* in *hur-*. The difference between Brâhui *sîr* and *hin-* shows that dorsal vowels were developed from nasals earlier than from *l*: the *s* of **sln-* became *h* after a dorsal vowel had replaced the *n̥* of **sn̥d-*. Similarly Sanskrit has *a* for vowel-nasals, but keeps vowel-*r* and vowel-*l*. The *i* of *hin-*, beside Gôndi *a* and Kui *a*, seems to have come from the closing-influence of nasality, as seen in the Brâhui pronoun *i* = Kurukh-Malto *ēn*, Tamil *jān* (I) < **ēn*. Gôndi has regularly changed *s* to *h*, so that we might assume *han-* < **hln-*, or *han-* < **san-* < **sln-*. But it is probable that Gôndi and Kui both developed **saln-* < **sln-*.

NORTH HAVEN, CONN.

EDWIN H. TUTTLE.

¹ American Journal of Philology, vol. 40, p. 84. *N* means voiceless *n*; *j* = Dutch *j*, Italian *j* in *aja*. A subscript dot marks reverted linguals. In my article on Dravidian *s*, the dot is lacking under *z*, p. 79, l. 17; under the *r* of Kanara *karṭe*, p. 79, l. 9, Tamil *aral*, p. 81, l. 18, Kanara *aral*, p. 81, l. 21, Tamil *ēru*, p. 82, l. 32, and under the *l* of Tamil *nīl*, p. 84, bottom. A length-mark is needed over the second *r* in l. 15 of p. 80, and over the first *r* in l. 12 of p. 81.